Numb. 259.

# THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.*

From November 8. to November 16. 1733.

Mr. *Franklin*,

AS Mr. *Bradford* was pleaſed to entertain the Publick with *A true Letter to a Friend in the Country*, as 'tis called, in his Mercury of the 18th of *October* laſt, I deſire you will give this *Half-hour's Converſation with a Friend* a Place in your Gazette, which may at preſent ſerve for an Anſwer to that Letter. As there is nothing can pleaſe every body, ſo who can tell but this may divert ſomebody.

*Sir, Your humble Servant.*

TO gratify your Curioſity, I ſhall as far as my Memory will ſerve me, let you know, as well the Sentiments of the Publick upon the Subject of the Letter publiſhed in Mr. *Bradford*'s Mercury of the 18th of October laſt, as what paſs'd between my ſelf and the Perſon who is ſuppoſed to be chiefly pointed out in that Letter. I have had the Opportunity of hearing the Sentiments of a great many People concerning that Performance. Some ſay they are perſuaded it was not the Author's Love to his Country induced him to publiſh thoſe Charges in the Manner he has done, and that it would have been much better to have charged that Man with Particulars, and by Name, and likewiſe to have ſubſcribed his own, by which the People might at the ſame Time have known the Criminal and the Accuſer; but not having done this, they conclude the whole to be no more than the Effects of ſome private Reſentment. Others, who ſeem to be very certain againſt whom all the heavy Charges in that Letter are levelled, and who like the Man no better than the Author does, commend the Letter much, not, they ſay, that they can agree it is all true, but approve well of that old Saying, *Throw Dirt enough, and ſome will ſtick*; and they add, it never having been anſwered, ſuch who know nothing of the Matter are the more enclin'd to believe it. Theſe Reports made me deſirous to ſee the Perſon, who is my particular Friend, againſt whom it ſeems generally agreed the *true Letter*, as 'tis called, was wrote; And meeting with him laſt Night, I acquainted him with the various Sentiments of the People upon the Subject: He frankly own'd, that from the particular Deſcription of his Employments, no body could doubt but he was the Man pointed at; but ſaid, ſeeing it was commonly agreed to be wrote by nobody, he thought no body ſhould regard it. Here I put my Friend in mind, that I had often heard him ſay very hard Things of an ungrateful Man; and foraſmuch as the Letter-writer would have it believed that my Friend was under very great Obligations both to the Proprietor and Governor, and being charged with horrid Ingratitude to both, it might not only draw on him their Reſentment, but the Cenſure of others, who might conſtrue his Silence into a Proof of his Guilt. To which he made me the following Anſwer, as I can remember, and which I think I am bound in point of Friendſhip and Juſtice to his Character, to make as publick as the Letter. 'Sir, I am very ſenſible of the 'Weight of Power in the Hands of a ſupreme Magiſtrate, 'and how it has been made uſe of in all Ages, and moſt 'Countries of any long ſtanding, to deſtroy the moſt innocent Men. I am likewiſe ſenſible, that *that* ſame Power 'never wants Creatures who are ready to execute Vengeance upon the Heads of thoſe who deſerve it leaſt, not 'always meerly in compliance with the Will of their Superiors, but very frequently becauſe they want his Place 'or hate his Perſon. However, I hope no honeſt Men 'who underſtand or have a true Value for that ineſtimable Bleſſing of Liberty, which the People here enjoy in 'a greater Degree than moſt of their Neighbours, can with juſt Reaſon apprehend any Danger from that Quarter of 'Power. The People of *Pennſylvania* are too wiſe to be 'cheated into an Opinion that a Man is to be deſtroy'd 'becauſe his Superiors and a few of their Creatures appre-'hend that he ſtands in their Way: No, they know a 'Man can loſe neither Life, Liberty, nor Eſtate, but by 'the Judgment of twelve Freemen of *Pennſylvania*; and 'being ſecure of this, and that it is in no Man's Power to 'prove that he ever deſerted the Intereſt or Cauſe of his 'Country, he can laugh at the impotent Efforts of the 'Great and Powerful." But here I interrupted my Friend, and put him in mind, that tho' all he ſaid was moſt unqueſtionably true, and that I was pleaſed to hear him prefer Juſtice to all Powers and Dependencies whatſoever, yet it did not ſeem to anſwer the Charges exhibited againſt him in the Letter before us: And thereupon he proceeded to the Effect following. 'Sir, you know in Law a particular 'Anſwer to a general Charge is never required of any Man, 'and therefore it cannot be expected that I ſhould make 'a particular Anſwer to a Number of general Charges, ſuch 'as, *ſpeaking contemptibly* (I ſuppoſe the polite Author means 'contemptuouſly) *of the Proprietor, abuſing and diſplacing the 'Governor, endeavouring to put a Stop to the Proceedings of Go-'vernment and to the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, Partiality in 'Lending out Money at the Loan-Office, &c.* Now to theſe I 'can only make this general Anſwer, that the Charges 'are moſt unjuſt; and if the worthy Author of that Letter 'will produce any Perſon of Credit (but I deſire it may be 'remembred the Author himſelf is always excepted, for 'who knows but having once told a Lie he will be ſo 'hardy as ſtill to ſtand to it) that can prove I have wit-'tingly or willingly ſaid or done any Wrong to that honour-'able Gentleman, or any of his Family, I will in the moſt 'publick Manner make ſuch Acknowledgments as all the 'World ſhall ſay are juſt. Nor have I ever allow'd my 'ſelf the Freedom with the Propr----r which the Author 'has ſeen fit to do, where he (*kind Man*) cautions that 'Gentleman neither to be wheedled, nor frightned by the 'Threats of that dangerous Man; and leſt he ſhould faint, 'for his Encouragement has told him, that all the People 'will ſtand by him, and others (no doubt meaning him-'ſelf) who don't love Trouble, will be rouſed. Now 'whether this be decent Treatment of a Gentleman of the 'Pro-----r's Character, in ſuppoſing him to want Reſolu-'tion to reſent any Injury done him by any Man, but eſ-'pecially by one out of Favour with his Superiors is moſt 'certain, and, as the Author ſays (and without all doubt 'wiſhes it were true) hated by all the People, the Truth 'of which I leave the World to judge of. As to the diſ-'placing the Governor, he ſaid, I don't underſtand what is meant

' meant by that: For, excepting his Majeſty, I know none ' who have a Power to remove him but our Proprietary ' Family only: and they will bear me Witneſs, that I ne- ' ver directly nor indirectly made any Application to them ' for any ſuch Removal; therefore this part of the Charge ' is utterly falſe. And as to the Article of Ingratitude, I ' freely refer the ſettling the Account of Obligations be- ' tween the Governor and my ſelf, to his own Honour; ' and I hope that's fair. As to my putting a ſtop to the ' Proceedings of Juſtice, &c. it is a direct Falſhood; neither ' was I the Perſon, nor any Acquaintance of the Perſon's ' who ſtarted thoſe Doubts in the Aſſembly which gave ſo ' great Offence to ſome folks: yet, whenever the judicious ' Author ſhall think fit to enter into that Controverſy, I'll ' venture to ſay he needs not doubt being favoured with an ' Anſwer. As to my ruling all Courts, managing the As- ' ſembly at Pleaſure, &c. Tho' I have ſeen the Time with- ' in theſe ſeven Years, and oftner than once, when my lit- ' tle Intereſt in thoſe Courts and Councils was eſteemed ' of very great Service to ſomebody, yet I ſhall at this ' time make no other Anſwer, than to ſay, theſe Charges ' ſo much concern Men of the beſt Characters for Integri- ' ty and Ability in the Government, that I cannot doubt ' the Charge will at one time or other meet with a Reſent- ' ment adequate to the Injury done the Perſons concern'd. ' But as to my great Pride and other perſonal Vices, I ſhall ' only ſay, *Lord I have ſinned, have Mercy upon me a miſerable ' Sinner!* And then taking up the Letter in his Hand, he merrily ſaid, ' Was this fine Letter but ſtript of all the ' affected ſimplicities and diſguiſes the Author has been at ' the pains to dreſs it up in (for he uſed to write in the ' ſame ſtile againſt Sir *William*) and put into plain Engliſh, ' methinks it would read pretty much to the following pur- ' poſe; " *Loving, Loving, Loving Friends*, hear and believe, " and then you will ſee, there is riſen up amongſt us a " dangerous, proud, wicked, witty Fellow, whoſe Life is " inconſiſtent with your Lives and Liberties, as by the " following Inſtances will to you my deareſt Countrymen " be moſt manifeſt. He ſpeaks contemptibly of the Pr----r, " for I my ſelf have heard him ſwear terribly, that Gen- " tleman was not tall enough to touch the Moon, nor " ſtrong enough to remove a Mountain: He abuſes the " Go----r, and has endeavoured to diſplace him, for it " is commonly reported, that he ſhould ſay in a certain " Place, that his Honour don't ſee now ſo well as when " he was but one and twenty; and I my ſelf with theſe ve- " ry Eyes of mine, ſaw him once offer the arm'd Chair to " the Pro----r when the Gov----r was preſent; Now if this " was not a plain Attempt to diſplace his Honour, judge " ye. He's proud and revengeful to the laſt Degree, for " he will not be thankful to his Betters for abuſing him; " and upon a certain Time publickly expoſed me for inſi- " nuating he had taken greater Fees in his Office than by " Law he was entitled to. He is a great Lawyer, and will " not be fool'd out of a good Cauſe; he is ſo cunning too, " that he will rarely be concerned in a Caſe but what he " believes to be juſt, he ſpeaks to it with great Zeal, the " Court is oblig'd to do right, and often give Judgment " for his Client, and thus it is he rules them as he pleaſes. " He has ſo much Wit as to propoſe nothing in Aſſembly " but what he thinks reaſonable, and ſo crafty he will al- " ways agree with them in what is juſt, and by theſe Me- " thods it is that he manages the Whole at Pleaſure. " Some of us of late never ask his Advice but when We " can't well do without it, which the cunning Rogue " knows very well, and for that Reaſon he is ſo wayward, " that before We can have his Opinion, We are oblig'd to " truckle and pretend a mighty regard for his Judgment. " When Matters of Government are done without his Ad- " vice, he has ſuch a malicious Way of faulting and abu- " ſing us who are concerned, that when we blunder, he " like the unlucky Boy, upon ſeeing a Ploughman mount " the managed Horſe which ſoon laid the Rider on his " Back, laugh'd aloud and cried out, *Well fare you, Country- " man, you ſit well, e-faith!* This terrible Man has had " much Power for theſe laſt ſeven Years, and you ſhall " hear the Uſe he has made on't. I'll aſſure you what I " tell you is true, tho' no body alive knows it. About " ſix Years ago he eat up your Privileges at a Breakfaſt; " it is but three Years ſince he made a Dinner of your Li- " berties; and if you ſuffer him to live one Year longer, " he'll ſwallow all your Eſtates for his Supper. In ſhort, " he's a Witch; for with his Breath he blows Men blind, " and with his Wit and Raillery he ſtrikes them dumb: " Is this Man fit to live? I pray you good People do, as " a Reward for theſe my Labours, and that this dangerous " Man may be pull'd down, for the love of G-d, do, chuſe " me to repreſent you but one Year, and you ſhall ſee --o " -- Paper-Money, but Ruſſet Shoes enough, And in the " mean Time, let me have the Pleaſure to hear you con- " feſs what a ſeaſonable Diſcovery I have made of the " Danger your Liberties, Privileges and Properties are in. " I hope my Word is ſufficient Proof for all theſe Things; " and if you preſume to doubt the Truth of what I have " ſaid, you are no better than the Courts and Aſſemblies " I have been ſpeaking of, that is, a parcel of Idiots, Fools " and Miſcreants; and what is ſtill worſe, I'll take my " Oath on't, you are ſworn Enemies to the Prop----r and " G------r." And here my Friend ſaid he was weary of talking, and would conclude by begging Pardon for put- ting a few *paw* Words in the Mouth of the worthy Author; but at the ſame time excuſed himſelf by ſaying, That as the Author had taken the Liberty to lie a great deal, he hoped to be forgiven for making him ſwear a little; which laſt Sin, he ſaid, in reſpect to the Peace of a Neighbourhood, was in his Opinion by far the leaſt of the two. And ſo he end- ed. And ſo I conclude with my own beſt Advice to our Friend the Author of the *true Letter*. Go on, moſt excel- lent Author and Patriot; and having got the Government on your ſide, ſpare no Man, who after having been moſt injuriouſly treated by you, ſhall dare to reſent, nay, or to deny the Charge, tho' never ſo unjuſt. Tell the People again and again, that nothing but that Humanity and Ge- neroſity which is ſo natural to you, and the *tender* Regard you have for their Liberties and Privileges, but above all the Love you have for their Properties, could have rous'd you from your beloved Retirement. And for Proof of all this, appeal to the *Bricklayer*, the *Carpenter*, the *Shipwright*, *Tanner* and *Tax gatherer*, who will every one of them be Witneſſes of the Truth of what I mean.

*Sir, your humble Servant.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Warſaw, Aug.* 26. The Diet of Election open'd yeſterday with the uſual Ceremonies; all we know yet of the firſt Seſſion is, that ſeveral Speeches were made on the preſent Situation of Affairs. The Party for King Sta- niſlaus diſtinguiſhed themſelves firſt with equal Zeal and Eloquence, in Favour of that Prince, and were ſupported by moſt Part of the Nuncio's; but upon a lively Repreſentation made by ſeveral Senators, of the certain Ills which the Republick would infallibly draw on itſelf, in Caſe they perſiſted in their Reſolutions to raiſe a Subject to the Throne, whoſe Elec- tion would not fail of being conteſted by the neighbouring Powers, ſeveral of the Nuncio's appeared ſenſibly affected with it. The Czarina's Declaration, preſented to the Primate of Poland, appears in Print in full Length, as follows: ' By our private Letters, as well ' as repeated Declarations preſented in our ' Name to your Serene Highneſs, you muſt ' be acquainted with the Integrity of our Inten- ' tions as well as the Affection which we have ' always had for the Republick of Poland, and ' that we have nothing more at Heart than the ' Advancement of its Welfare, and the Support ' of its Rights, Liberties, and Conſtitutions, ' of which we have given evident Proofs after ' the Example of our Predeceſſors, on all ' Occaſions, and on this, in particular, when ' the Election of a King lies at Stake, which ought

‘ ought to be free and unreſtrain’d, by Force
‘ or private Artifice; This we have cauſed
‘ to be laid before the Eyes of the Poliſh Nation
‘ and all the World.

‘ It was therefore with the deepeſt Concern
‘ we learn’d that our Intentions were interpre-
‘ ted in a Manner contrary to our Will, to the
‘ great Prejudice of our Honour, as if we
‘ deſigned to incroach on the Liberty of the
‘ Publick, and derogate from the Privileges
‘ of a free Election, to maintain which in its
‘ full Force, is the ſole Aim of us and our
‘ Allies.

‘ With the ſame partial Views ſeveral
‘ ſhameleſs Reports have been ſpread abroad
‘ to our Diſadvantage; nay, we have been
‘ threatn’d with an Invaſion of Turks and
‘ Tartars, and all poſſible Meaſures have been
‘ privately taken to effect it. It cannot be
‘ deny’d but that thoſe who have the Power
‘ of the Legiſlature in their Hands, and whoſe
‘ Duty it is to watch over the Laws of their
‘ Country, have taken extraordinary Steps, by
‘ which they have diſcover’d a pernicious
‘ Deſign to trample upon them, and deprive
‘ the People of the chief Ornament of their
‘ Conſtitution; by which they have moreover
‘ ſacrificed their Conſciences to private Views,
‘ intirely oppoſite to the publick Good, to
‘ diſturb the Tranquility of the Kingdom:
‘ And tho’ the Well-intention’d have ſolemnly
‘ proteſted againſt the Violence and Oppreſſion
‘ of the late Diet of Convocation, yet it is
‘ notorious that not the leaſt Regard has been
‘ paid them; on the contrary, the ſame
‘ Meaſures are taken againſt the next Diet of
‘ Election, the ſame Oppreſſion continued, to
‘ pave the Way to the Crown for King
‘ Stantiſlaus, once excluded for ever, and
‘ declared by the Conſtitutions an Enemy to
‘ his Country; this was confirmed by the
‘ ſolemn Oaths of the whole Nation, and of
‘ your Serene Highneſs in particular; by
‘ Conſequence he cannot be choſen without
‘ an open Breach of the Laws and publick
‘ Tranquility of the Kingdom. Wherefore
‘ as it behoves us and our Allies to ſee the
‘ Treaties ſubſiſting with the Republick main-
‘ tain’d in their full Force, we could not avoid
‘ making our ſerious Remonſtrances, and
‘ declaring, that in Caſe they are diſregarded,
‘ if the Intereſts of Staniſlaus are ſtill eſpouſed
‘ at all Events, we muſt look upon ſuch Con-
‘ duct as a manifeſt Infraction of the Peace,
‘ and ſhall be obliged effectually to maintain,
‘ by the Power which God has given us, the
‘ Liberties of the Republick; to preſerve the
‘ Conſtitutions by Virtue of the Guaranty
‘ which we have given, as well as by the
‘ Inclination we have to aſſiſt ſuch as mean
‘ well, and bemoan the preſent Oppreſſion of
‘ their Liberties. Since then our ſole Inten-
‘ tion is to preſerve the publick Tranquility,
‘ and provide for our own Safety, we are
‘ determined to put a Stop to theſe pernicious
‘ Deſigns, the Authors whereof are anſwerable
‘ to God, the Republick, and the whole
‘ World, for the Violence they have exerciſed
‘ and the fatal Conſequences which may reſult
‘ from thence both to themſelves and their
‘ Country. Therefore we thought it neceſſary
‘ to make this preſent Declaration to your
‘ Highneſs and the Serene Republick.

*Leghorn, Aug.* 9. We learn from Malaga, that the Squadron of Andree Regio, in that Port, waited only the Arrival of ſome Men of War, to ſet Sail, for what Place was not known. ’Tis added, That Preparations for an Expedition, equally myſterious, are ſtill carried on with all poſſible Expedition, in all the other Ports of the Mediterranean; and that twenty Battalions and 30 Squadrons, have received freſh Orders to be ready to embark on the firſt Notice.

*Genoa, Aug.* 15. They began a few Days ſince, by ſpecial Order of the Regency, to plant Cannon on the Batteries of this City: Some they have put in places where none ever were before, for our further Security. Theſe ſtrange Precautions have greatly alarmed the Inhabitants of this City: People impute ’em to the expected Arrival of the Spaniſh Fleet on this Coaſt. The Republick has pardoned the Inhabitants of the Borough of St. Margaret in Corſica, who abuſed the Commiſſioners which came, as is uſual every ſix Months, to collect the Taxes. M. d’Aubenton, Commiſſary of the Marines, arrived here a few Days ſince from Toulon.

Boſton, Novem. 5. *On Fryday laſt His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to give his Aſſent to the Bill for the Supply of the Treaſury, and to two other Bills.*

*About a Week ago ſeveral Veſſels coming from Martha’s Vineyard for this Port, were taken ſhort by the Wind upon the Shoals, and in coming into Homes’s Hole in the Night, a Sloop from North-Carolina, ran foul of Capt. Howel, in a Scooner from Philadelphia, with Wheat and Flour, and did him ſo much Damage that he ſunk ſoon after, by which Accident moſt of the Cargo was loſt. The Men took to the Boat in ſo great a Hurry, that they forgot or had not Time to take in the Oars, but the Wind happening to be out, it carried the Boat directly to the Shore.*

*We hear that the Veſſels lately arrived from Ireland have brought above Five Hundred Casks of Butter, and that a great deal more is expected ſo that ’tis hoped it will be reduced to Sixteen Pence a Pound in a ſhort Time.*

*We hear alſo, that great Quantities of Wheat will be brought in the Ships yet expected from London, it being ſold there for Two Shillings per Buſhel.*

*’Tis expected a Proclamation will ſpeedily be publiſhed by His Excellency the Governour, to warn the Inhabitants of this Province againſt taking any of the new Emiſſion of Bills of Credit on the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, agreeable to the Report of a Committee of the General Court appointed to conſider of that Affair.*

*His Excellency the Governour, with the Advice of His Majeſty’s Council, has iſſued out a Proc-*

*lamation*

*clamation appointing the 22d of this Instant November to be observed as a Day of publick Thanksgiving throughout this Province.*

*Custom-House*, New-York, *November* 5. *Entred in.*

French from London, Croke from Antigua, Evans from Coracoa, Vardie from St. Thomas, Stampton from North-Carolina.

*Entred Out.* Skinner for Boston, Clark for Pennsylvania, Schermerhorn for Rh-Island, Belinder, Esther, Linthorn, Ratsey for Barbadoes, Jempson for St. Thomas, Wyatt for Coracoa.

*Cleared* Oliver to Jamaica, Catlin to Coracoa, Crossfield and Thatche to Barbadoes, Schermerhorn to Rh-Island, Skinner to Boston.

*Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards*

Ship Wallace, Wm. Wallace, from Cork.
Brigt. Prosperity, James Gillies, from Ayr.
Snow Charming Molly, Peter Nihil, from Antigua.
Sloop Ranger, Thomas Watson, from Rhode-Island.

*Entred Out.*

Ship Molly, James Oswald for Jamaica.
Snow Friendship, James Craige, for London.
Sloop Mary, Meredith Hughs, for Rhode Island.
Sloop Happy, Wm. Halson, for Ditto.

*Cleared.*

Sloop Francis, Francis Saltus, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Caroline, Stafford Summersel, to Nevis.
Brigt. Mary, John Maynard to Bristol.

# Advertisements.

RUN *away on Sunday Morning last the two following Servant Men*, viz. *From* Joseph Gray *at the Middle Ferry on* Skuylkil, *a* Dutch *Servant Man speaks a little* English *and* French, *named* Andreas Baseener, *about* 25 *Years of Age, long strait Hair of a Pissburnt colour, tall, swarthy Complexion; Had on a Broadcloath Coat and Breeches somewhat worn, Felt Hat, weare a Stock with a large Brass Clasp, Ozenbrigs Shirt, Grey Yarn Stockings, strong Shoes.*

*From* Christian Grasholt *a* Dutch *Servant Man*, by Trade a Taylor, *talks little or no* English, *named* Hans Wulf Eisman, *no Hair, about* 22 *Years old, wears a white Cap under his Felt Hate, white Hatband, an old Olive-green Duroy Coat, one Sleeve a little torn, a black Cloth Wastecoat and Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, and dark Stockings, squaretoe'd Shoes with large Brass Buckles, coarse Linen Shirt. Whoever secures the said Servants so as they may be had again, shall have* Forty Shillings *Reward for the first, and* Twenty Shillings *for the other, with reasonable Charges paid by* Jos. Gray & Ch. Grasholt. Novem. 13.

TAKEN *not long since out of a House in Town an old fashion'd Silver Spoon with a flat flower'd Handle mark'd* I. C. *the Bottom of the Bowl also flower'd. Taken also a Silver Snuff-Box mark'd* M. C. *the Lid shuts on without a Hinge. Also some time before, a Child's Silver Whistle and Bells, (the Coral lost.) Whoever will leave either of these Things with the Printer hereof shall have* Five Shillings *Reward for each of them and no Questions ask'd. Or whoever can inform where they are so that they may be had again, shall have the same Reward.*

TO be sold by publick Sale at the Court-House in the Town of *Chester*, on the last Tuesday of this present Month of *November*, at three a clock in the Afternoon, by the Sheriff of *Chester County*, 160 Acres of rough Land, being four fifths of one equal and undivided third Part of 600 Acres of Land, lying in *Williston* in *Chester* County aforesaid; As also 77 Acres of rough Land, being four fifths of 96 Acres one equal and undivided third Part of 289 Acres of Land lying in the Township of *Goshen*, in the County aforesaid: Which Lands are the Lands of *James Trent*, Son and Heir of *William Trent*, late of *Philadelphia*, Merchant, deceas'd and taken in Execution at the Suit of *Samuel Preston* and *Samuel Powel.*

*November* 6. 1733. *John Parry*, Sher.

RIGHT good ONIONS to be Sold *by the great or small Quantity, Four Doors above the Prison, in Market-Street.*

*Lately imported,*

A Parcel of superfine CROWN SOAP.

IT cleanses fine Linens, Muslins, Laces, Chinces, Cambricks, *&c.* with Ease and Expedition, which often suffer more from the long and hard Rubbing of the Washer, through the ill Qualities of the *Soap* they use, than the Wearing. It is excellent for the Washing of Scarlets, or any other bright and curious Colours, that are apt to change by the Use of common *Soap*. The Sweetness of the Flavor and the fine Lather it immediately produces, renders it pleasant for the Use of Barbers. It is cut in exact and equal Cakes, neatly put up, and sold at the *New Printing-Office*, at 1 *s.* per Cake.

*For* Cape Fear, *directly*,

THE *Scooner* Anne, John Rice Master, now lying at the Crane Wharff, will sail about the Middle of November, Freighters or Passengers may agree with said Master, or with Mr. *Josh. Grainger* in *Water-Street.*

Just Publish'd for 1734.

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To all, whom it may concern to know *R. S.*

*I'm not High-Church, nor Low-Church, nor Tory, nor Whig,*
*No flatt'ring young Coxcomb, nor formal old Prig;*
*Not eternally talking nor silently queint,*
*No profligate Sinner, nor pragmatical Saint.*
*I'm not vain of my Judgment, nor pinn'd on a Sleeve,*
*Nor implicitly any Thing can I believe.*
*To sift Truth from all Rubbish, I do what I can,*
*And, God knows, If I err---- I'm a fallible Man.*
*I can laugh at a Jest, if not crack'd out of Time,*
*And excuse a Mistake, tho' not flatter a Crime.*
*Any Faults of my Friends I wou'd scorn to expose,*
*And detest private Scandal, tho' cast on my Foes.*
*I put none to the Blush, on whatever Pretence,*
*For immodesty shocks both good Breeding and Sense.*
*No Man's Person I hate, tho' his Conduct I blame,*
*I can censure a Vice, without stabbing a Name.*
*To amend---- not Reproach--- is the Bent of my Mind,*
*A Reproof is half lost, when ill Nature is join'd.*
*Where Merit appears, tho' in Rags, I respect it,*
*And plead Virtue's Cause, stou'd the whole World reject it.*
*Cool Reason I bow to, whereseoever 'tis found,*
*And rejoice when sound Learning with Favour is crown'd.*
*To no Party a Slave, in no squabbles I join,*
*Nor damn the Opinion, that differs from mine.*
*Evil Tongues I contemn, no Blasphemies I sing;*
*I dote on my Country and am Liege to my King.*
*Tho' length of Days I desire, yet with my last Breath,*
*I'm in hopes to betray no mean Dreadings of Death:*
*And as to the Path, after Death to be trod,*
*I rely on the Will of a MERCIFUL GOD.* R. Saunders.

Jerman's ALMANACKS are in the Press, and will speedily be published.

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